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AD-33 Bookplate
(1-63)

ICONES FUNGORUM

Circa

HALIFAX

Sponte

NASCENTIUM,

Fasciculus Quartus.

By J. Bolton.

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MEMORANDUM.

In this and the three preceding Volumes, the Objects (one Hundred and Eighty two species) which are exhibited in about five Hundred figures, were all gathered in their native places of growth by me, or sent by my Friends when newly gathered; and every figure drawn immediately from those Objects by my own hands.

There are many species of English Fungii mentioned by Authors, which are not here figured, and yet may possibly some of them grow near me, tho' I have not discovered them in my researches, which have been now regularly pursued for more than twenty Years; — I shall go on in the inquiry as long as Health and strength permit, and such as I may have the good fortune to meet with I will take care to add to Your Lordships store; For my desire is to acquit myself as properly and faithfully as I can to all those whose Generosity enables me to follow my favourite pursuit. I am

My Lord with the truest sense of
Humility and Gratitude.
Your Lordships
most Obedient servant
James Bolton

Halifax
Nov.r 4.3d
A.D 1787

(229)

Agaricus expandus Hist. 6.

Spreading Agaric.

Agaricus castus

This Agarick grows only in the thickest parts of moist dark and shady Woods, and is rare in the neighbourhood of Halifax. I have seen it in common Wood and Woodhouse Wood.

The Specimen here figured I gathered in a Wood near Highfield in Ovenden August the 29th 1787. — I call it castus from an appearence of delicacy or Chastity which I thought the Plant exhibited, and which in some degree is, I think, retained in the Drawing.

(69)

Agaricus mamosus. Fist. 69

Nipple Agaric.

Agaricus rostratus

This Agaricus is of a dry and spongy substance retains its conical figure to the last the coat of the Pileus looks and feels like Cloth not made of the best Wool. The Gills are very deep or broad & arranged in three series. the whole in decay melts in a brown foetid Jelly.

The specimen here figured I gathered in Brachenbed Wood Septr 2^{d} 1787.

(115)

Agaricus extinctorius Pl. 24

Extinguisher Agaric

This curious Agaricik grew plentifully in an heap of sand in the Cellar of an unfinished Building in Southowram near Halifax. They grew several from the same Root, grew up in one night and dissolved the succeeding Day. I have not seen it elsewhere. I believe it to be the true extinctorius of Dr Linnæus.

Tschagnischer Agaric
Batsch Tab 24 Fig 1

(106)

Agaricus latissimus 2

Broad Agaric.

This huge Agaricus in its general form has a resemblance of the Agaricus muscarius. but differs from it in that it has neither Volva nor Curtain as well as in the figure and size of the Gills. The progress of its growth and decay lasts more than a Week. It grows in decayd and rotten wood under Wood piles &c &c. This specimen grew in a sawpit at Sha Sihe near Halifax October 9th 1787.

(No 6)

Broad Agaric

Agaricus deliciosus Plate 9.

Delicious Agaric. Orange Agaric.

This Agaricus is rare in the Neighbourhood of Halifax. I gathered it in a little wood called Barnsden in the Township of Ovenden. October the 27. The top of the Pileus is dry and has a shining gloss. The substance of the Plant is dry and brittle but yields a milk when the Gills or pileus are broken. The milk is of a pale Yellow colour and a mild taste.

Orange Agaric
Bolton Tab. 9 Vol. 1

(102)

Agaricus farinaceus Pl. 64

Powdered Agaric.

Agaricus crinitus

This in general figure somewhat resembles the Agaricus rubens. but the Number figure and substance of the Gills sufficiently marks a specific distinction

The whole substance is watery & Jelly like, the Gills wide brittle deep and irregular. the Plant is of short duration soon dissolving in a brown Liquor,

In many dry shady woods about Ha, lifax, This Specimen in Dr Lane Wood August 30, 1787.

(22)

Agaricus pulvinatus Fr. Sp.

Cushion Agaric.

Agaricus pulvinatus

The Pileus in this is covered with a thick gluten, the stock surrounded with a large remarkable volva which abides from the first appearence of the plant to its utter decay— it has no curtain. The Gills are close thin and in three series those of the first and second lopped off in a singular manner by a right line obliquely.

(1240)

Ivory Agaric.

This little delicate Plant I never met with till this Year on the thirteenth of September, it grew among the Grass in a Field at the top of farther Hannary Lane under the Elm trees. it appeard when fresh just as if it had been turned or Carved in Ivory, in decay it withers and becomes dry.

Sowerby Agaric
Batton Tab 2 fig 2 Vol. 1

Cornuacopia Agaric

This is of all others the most remarkable Agarick that I ever met with. The root is tough irregular twisted and black, an inch or two from the bottom divides in several flat twisted compressed furrowd stems of a black brown colour and a tough elastic leathery substance. upwards it enlarges and becomes more visibly corded or nerved which cords or nerves are a continuation of the decurrent Gills. The Gills in three series of a pale buff colour and tough substance.

Pileus lobed and waved in a wild but very elegant manner of a dusky brown cinnamon colour, tough and almost devoide of flesh ——

It grew in Bracken bed Wood Septr 3^d Third 1787. The dried specimen is in the Hands of the Revd Mr Lightfoot at Uxbridge

Rhizopogon Agaric
Bolton Tab. 8 Vol. 1

(442)

Agaricus laceratus Sw. N.

Domestic Agaric. House Agaric.

Agaricus laceratus

This is an extremely tender plant springs up in the space of one night is perfected and fallen before noon the succeeding Day — The Gills are numerous close and in one series melting in a black & sooty fluid which falls off in drops and presently turns to a sooty powder. the pileus is covered with a glutenous and scabbed with the fragments of a broken Volva. It grew on the end of a decayd beam in a Cellar in Halifax July 15. 1787

(143)

Agaricus piperatus Pers.

True Pepper Agaric.

Agaricus piperatus

This has grown in plenty this year In Northdean and other Woods about Halifax. It abounds with a milk of a most acrid and burning taste

It is abundently different from the common pepper agarick. in the shape and size of the Plant in the number figure and arrangement of the Gills in the colour texture and duration of its substance agreeing with it in no circumstance but in yielding an acrid milk, and yet the two species have been confounded by writers,

Noble Agaric.

This Noble Agaric I gathered in a plantation of Fir Trees on the brow of the Hill at Mills Bridge near Huddersfield October the 3- 1787.

The Pileus which is of an hemis=pherical figure is of a fine rich Glowing Scarlet colour covered regularly, with frag=ments of the volva that appeared like warts and were as white as snow, the Gills Volva Curtain and Stem are White.

(125)

Toothed Gilled Agaric.

This Agaricus is singular in that the edges of the Gills are dented or toothed. the dents are of a reddish brown colour and are according to Hedwig the Male Fructification —

The whole plant is of a pale livid Lilach colour and of a pellucid watery substance —— I gathered it in Stump Wood in Northowram in september, & in the little Wood below Shibden Hall in October. this present year. 1787.

a

(246)

Agaricus plumosus Huds.

Feathery Agaric.

This Agaric both on the stem & pileus is covered with a kind of feathery down which is not the parts of a volva but grows from the substance of the plant. The substance of the whole is dry and elastic it withers in decay

I gathered it in the wood belonging a farm calld highfield in Ovenden Augt 29, 1786, and again in September this present year, 1787

Heather del. Byrne
Bolton Lab. 33 Vol. 1

(14)

Agaricus irregularis. Sowerby

Irregular Agaric.

The Pileus is covered with a tough slippery gluten from its first springing up is irregularly lobed round the rim when at maturity becomes horizontal and distorted in a wild disorderly manner — It grows in great plenty in dry Meadows about Halifax in August and September.

Strigulate Agaric
Relton Tab. 13 Vol. 1

Agaricus crista Linn. Hist.

Crested Agaric. very rare.

This pretty Agarick is covered with little tufts of dawn brown at their summits, growing from the substance of the pileus to which they adhere by a white dawny base. there is a Curtain which is as light as a spiders web and vanishes while the plant is in its infant state. It grew in the Garden of J. Cook Esq.r in Warley Sep.r 15 1786

Crested Agaric
Sowerby's Eng. Vol. 1

(140)

Bulbous vernal Agaric.

Large old Specimens, the Curtain vanished.

Every part of this Agarick was as white as snow. The Stem for its whole length covered with a wooly dawn, the Root bulbose and enclosed in a bilobate volva, The dawn upon ye stem does not grow upright but tangled and seems as if Carded Cotton had been scattered thereon

I found it in the wood at top of Northowrom September the 10, 87

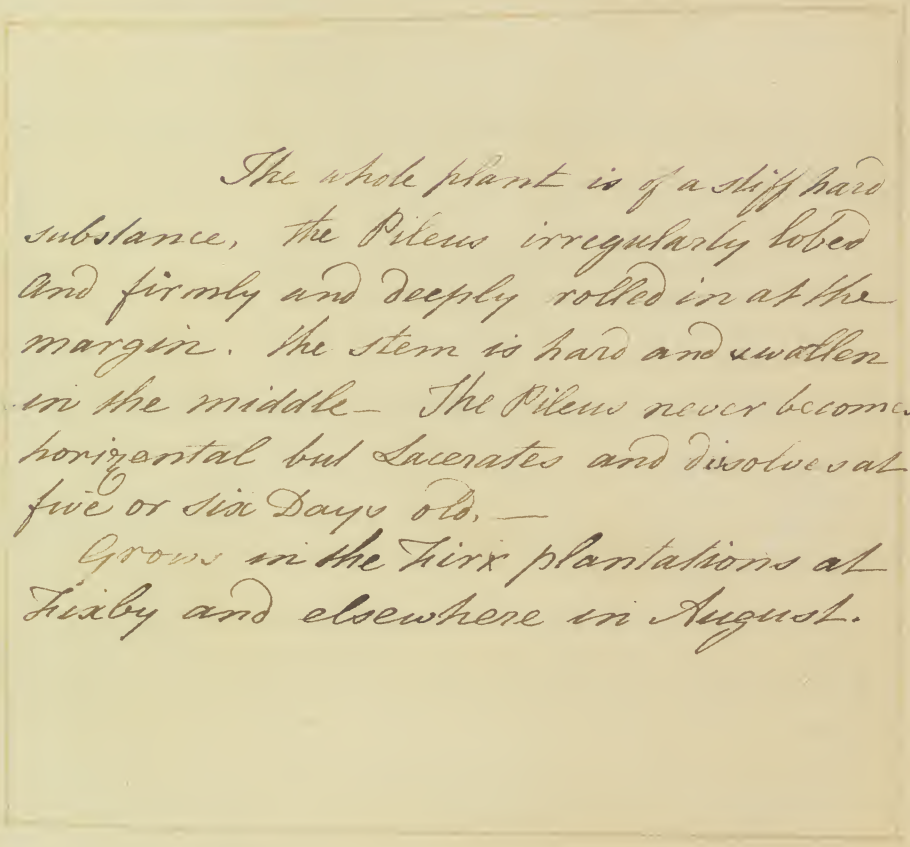
Purple Agaric.

This Agaric has the Pileus of a purple livid colour the first day of its appearance, the second it changes to a dusky straw colour and the third becomes horizontal falls & perishes.

It grows abundently amongst the fallen and decay'd Fir* leaves in all the Plantations about Halifax in the Month of August.

(452)

Rigid Agaric.



The whole plant is of a stiff hard substance, the Pileus irregularly lobed and firmly and deeply rolled in at the margin. the stem is hard and swollen in the middle— The Pileus never becomes horizontal but Lacerates and dissolves at five or six Days old. —

Grows in the Pinx plantations at Pixby and elsewhere in August.

Rigid Agaric
Hotta Pl. 43 Fig. 1

Agaricus acris. Hist. &c.

Acrid Agaric
Gray Pepper Agaric.

Ag. acris

For a former part of this Work Tab. 97 Fasciculus the thirtd I gave a figure which I then took for the Agaricus piperitis. but which I now believe is not truly so but a variety of the Lactiflumus Tab. 18 Fas: the first. The true Grey pepper Agarick here figured is a rare plant in this neighbourhood I have not met with it till this season. I found it in Wood house wood in August.

The Milk flows out in drops on breaking the Gills and has a peppery taste, but in a much weather degree than that of the Agar. pungens Tab: 143.

Peppre Agaric

Agaricus lacerates. Fries Eb.

Lacerating Agaric

Agaricus lacerates

The Stem of this Agarick is twisted distorted hollow and easily splitting — the Pileus in full grown plants torn in segments the gills few in three series remarkably deep and large.

It Grows on dry banks in Ovenden-wood and elsewhere it dissolves the fourth or fifth Day.

Agaricus fimbriatus Bull. tb.

Fimbriated Agaric.

The whole of this Agaricus is of a tender and very delicate substance: the Gills numerous narrow and in four series. The Pileus from its first appearance is lobed, when at maturity becomes bellshaped the lobes display themselves and become curled and fimbriated in the most elegant and pleasing manner that can be conceived. my figure gives but a mean Idea of its beauty and elegance — I saw it in several parts of Woodhouse Wood this summer in Aug.t And the Wood at Northowram top in September where I gathered the Specimens here figured.

Agaricus picaceus Fries

Spatterdashed Agaric.

Agaricus picaceus

This agaricus is distinguished from all that I have seen by the yellow dawny boots or spatterdashes — it grows from heaps of decayd Chesnut leaves in the dark moist parts of Woods —

These specimens I gathered in a little wood belonging to a Farm calld Stump in Northowrome sep. 7th 1786.

Agaricus nucum Hist. p.

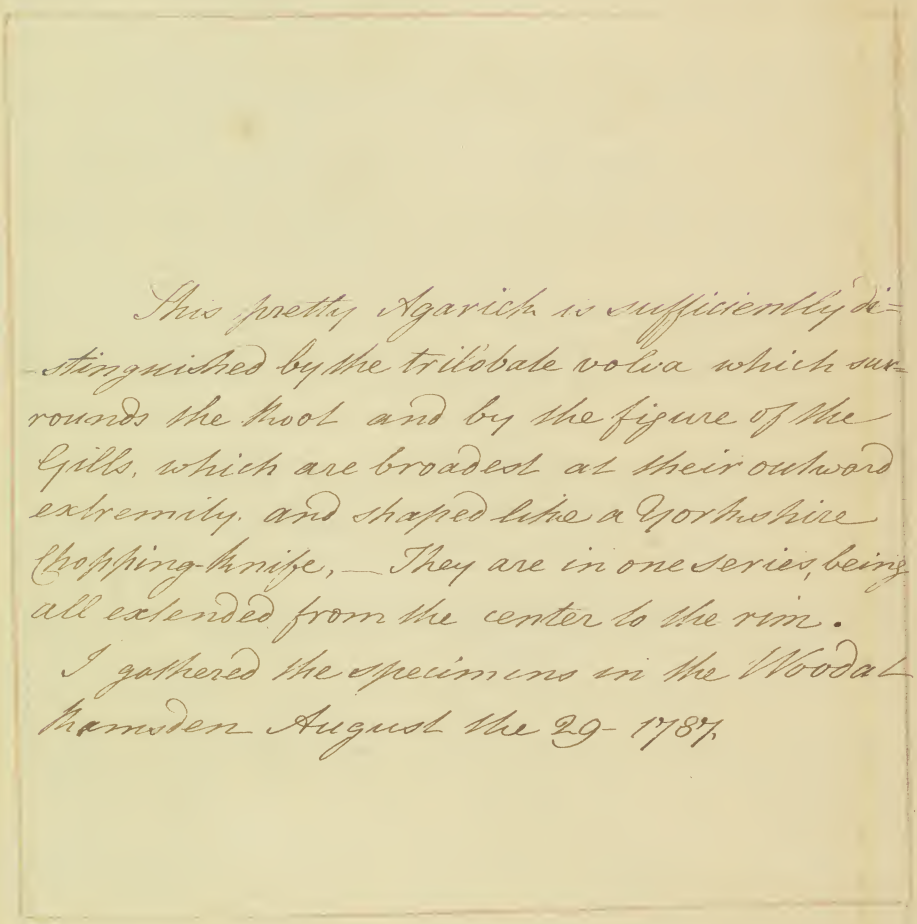
Filbert Agaric.
Hazle Nut Agaric

This Agaricks grows on barren dry hills Amongst the Gorse and hather. the pileus has so much the appearence of a dry Hazle Nut as instantly distinguishes it from all its congeners.— It withers in decay, I gathered these amongst the gorse in the new Plantation above Birks Hall in September 1787.

(85)

Agaricus tribus Fol. 2.

Three lobed Agaric.



This pretty Agarick is sufficiently distinguished by the trilobate volva which surrounds the knob and by the figure of the Gills, which are broadest at their outward extremity, and shaped like a Yorkshire Chopping-knife, — They are in one series, being all extended from the center to the rim.

I gathered the specimens in the Woodal Hamsden August the 29- 1787.

Smilodon Agaric
Vol. 1 Pl. 30 fig. 2

Agaricus fulvus Hist. &c.

Fulvous Agaric.

This Agarick is frequent on barren dry grounds towards Mount Pellon and Harwood Well, It is of a stiff and firm substance. brittle and white within the Gills in three series narrow and Arched —— In decay it withers turns of a pale straw colour and abides many days.

(89.)

Agaricus betulinus Bull. pl. 8.

Birch Agaric.

Ag. semipendentes.

This grows on putrid wood when in a state nearly approaching to earth or mold. The substance of the Plant is soft dry and velvety, it abides from year to year in which as well as in its shape it approaches to the nature of a Boletus,

Agaricus planus. Vol. 7. f. 5.

Plain or Flat Agaric.

This Agaricis contrary to all yet known of the Dimidiati, Grows on the ground and is no parasite, —

It is flat grows erect as expressed in the figure. the gills fine narrow & in three series — the surface of the pileus dimly marked with several concentric circles near the margin, —

I gathered it in the path way of a steep field going from Elland towards the Warren House in Lindley Oct.r 7.d 3. 1787 —

(161)

Bolt. auriculariis Fl. d. 82

Ear like Boletus. Young Specimens.

B. resupinatus

This Plant is placed amongst the Helvellas by Mr Hudson in his Flora Anglica, and by the Revd. Mr Shelhan in his Flora Cantabrigensis, Bulliard in his Champignon de la France makes a new Genus of it, which he calls Auricularia and has figured it in two stages of Growth as distinct species.

The whole habit, figure texture and every thing about it say it is a boletus, and if not a barren variety of boletus Versicolar, we must believe that the fructification is lodged under the wooly covering on the supine disk of the plant. I have therefore for the present named it resupinatus.

(102)

Boletus albus. Hist. 92

White Boletus.

This Boletus grew under the shoot of a large Poplar Tree which had been blown down by the Wind at Copley Hall

It was of a dead white except near the root where it was strongly tinged with a reddish hue the surface appeared as if dusted over with Chalk. the pores small and various in figure round oblong angled and waved in every direction — the substance tough and leathery. The specimen here figured is the only one I ever met with.

Boletus squarrosus. Pl. 25

Scaly Boletus

B. squarrosus.

This Boletus grew horizontally from the stock of an ash Tree in Shircoat.

There was one principal lobe and two smally ones near the root.—The large one from the two lateral extremities measured 22 Inches. from the root to the fore extremity 24 Inches. the weight about five pounds Troy.— The pores are irregularly angular large and have no tuba

I made 5 or 6 outlines from the plant while fresh and chose that here given as the most natural and most elegant.

Mourell. Esculent: Phallus.

This is The common Catchups Mourell. It Grows abundently in Craven, in low sandy Grounds in the Month of April it is rare about Halifax,

Clathrus olivaceus. Tab 2 f 1

Olive Clathrus.

Cl. ster.

This curious Clathrus grew on the stalks of wild hapes which had been weeded out of the Corn in July & thrown on heaps under the wall till september. The heaps were dry on the outside, and the dry strata being removed the midde of the heaps were found to be quite rotten and discovered these Clathri in Millions. every stalk being thickly co=-vered with them.

(152)

Helvella hispida. Pers.

Hispid Helvella.

Obs. Remarkable

This Helvella has the Pileus constantly as figured in the annexed drawing. I have seen it several times In the Wood called Hamsden in the east end of the wood under the Hedge —

It may possibly be a variety of the Helvella mitra, but I rather believe it to be a new Species.

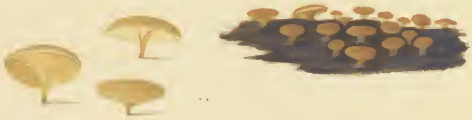
(167)

Helvella crispa Fries. Syst. Myc. 2. p. 2.

Golden Helvella. new Sp: & rare.

This Helvella not uncommon on bits of rotten Wood in the damp and dark parts of woods about Halifax. Its substance is brittle watery and semipelucid.

It has when growing every appearance of a small Agaricus, but when closely examined is perfectly smooth underneath.



Sphaeria gracilenta Alb. et Sch.

Agaric shaped Sphaeria. very rare.

Cistella clausa

This I believe to be an entire new Genus and unknown to all mankind A Drawing like that here anexed with the specimen from which it was taken is now in the Hands of the Revd Mr Lightfoot to be shewn to Sir Joseph Banks and the Botanists of London I have for the present named it Cistellula clausa, a little Cabinet shut. I will communicate their opinion and observations concerning it.

(187)

Clathrus turbinatus Pers. Syn. 594

Turbinated Clathrus.

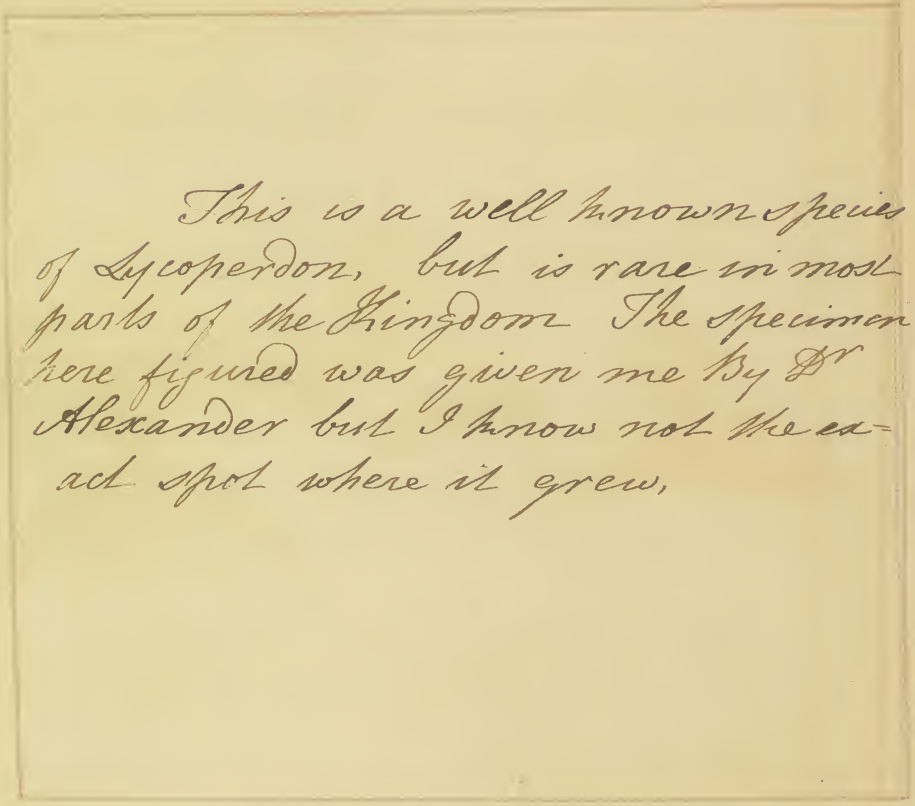
Lycoperdon stipitatum

This grows on rotten putrid Wood in moist and shady places. — It is of a golden brown colour. the bark smooth and shining. which breaking, the seeds are discharged with force; after which the bark vanishes and leaves only a downy base.

(60)

Lycoperdon stellatum. Scop.

Starred Lycoperdon.



This is a well known species of Lycoperdon, but is rare in most parts of the Kingdom. The specimen here figured was given me by Dr Alexander but I know not the exact spot where it grew.

(111)

Lycoperdon [illegible]

Puff Ball Lycoperdon.

An old matured variety the seeds discharged & Epidermis vanished

Lyc. columnare

This upright Lycoperdon I have several times met with. The root consists of several large thick fibres the body of the plant is quite upright. 'tis hollow in the top and the margin is irregularly extended in four or five sinuated flexible lobes. The lining of the cavity at top is full of minute perforations through which the seeds are discharged, — it remains in a dried state for many months.

(102)

Lycoperdon cervinum Mich.

Subterraneous Puffball

By all the Observations I have been able to make this must be the Lycoperdon cervinum. of Linneaus in its first apearence above ground it has no other root than a small fibre or two but in the progress of its slow growth the root encreases in proportion to the plant. — The Lycoperdon Durum Tab: 103. resembles this plant in many things and is perhaps a variety of it.

(125)

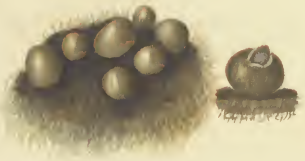
Lycoperdon epidendrum Fist. nig. f.r

Red Puffball. old, the red Epidermis vanished.

Lyc. proteus.

This spirting puffball I found growing on heaps of wet decayd Moss in Bracken bed wood August the fifth

The largest on being gently touched spirted out a white powder from small pores in different parts of the skin. — when it was brought home & begun to dry the coat or skin broke in the top and now remains full of a greyish dust-like matter.



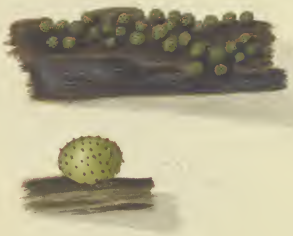
(64)

Sphæria viridis Fist. vol. fig.

Green Sphæria very rare.

Lycoperdon tuberculosum.

This grows on putrid wood is about the size of a white Mustard seed. the colour a dead bluish green while the plant is fresh, and covered with minute tubercles of a reddish brown colour. — when at maturity the skin bursts and a brown powder is discharged. — These specimens were brought me from Wrambam by Wm. Alexander M.D.

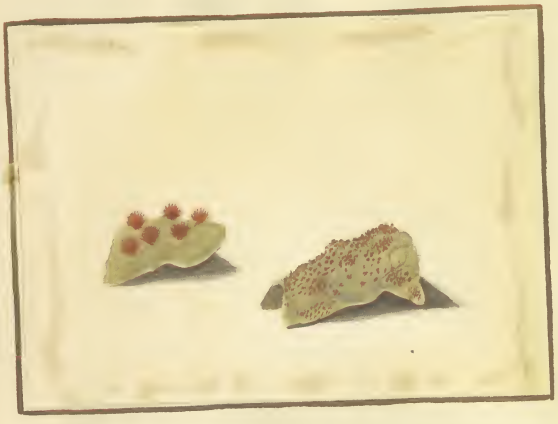


(175)

Lycoperdon epiphyllum. trichiat

Scarlet downy Lycoperdon

This Lycoperdon grows in great plenty on the back side of the leaves of Butter Burr when they begin to fade, it appears like small grains of a vermilion colour, but when magnified it is found to consist of numerous downy filaments growing from a small head. – I saw it in great abundance on the Butter Burr Leaves beside Calder in September 1784.



176

Sphæria rugosa Hol. 129 f 2.

Rough Sphæria.

This Sphaeria is surrounded with an hard tough rough skin, the internal substance when cut with a knife is as hard and firm almost as horn. of a black colour and variegated with white lines. It was brought me by a gentleman from Southowrome on a bit of dead bark in June 1787.

Mucor crustaceus mihi Hist.

Crusty mold.

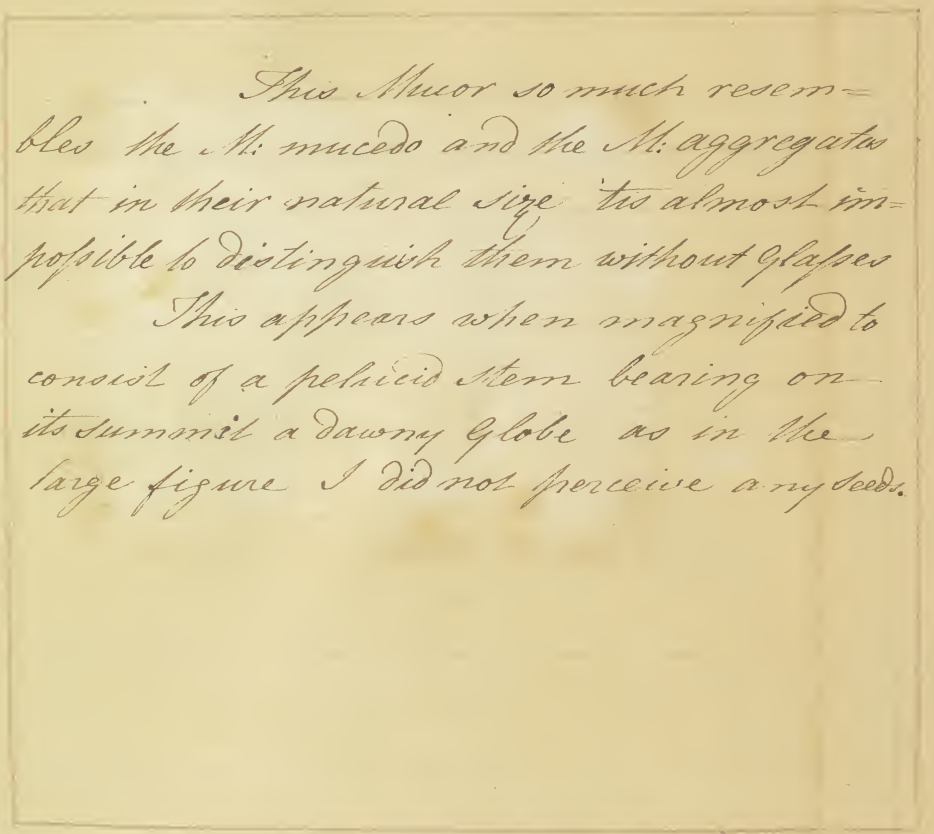
This appears like a greyish down on rotten fruits Leaves roots &c

when magnified it appears palmated dividing into an uncertain number of beaded filaments.

(178)

Mucor glaucus. not in Bisl.

Bluegrey Mould.



This Mucor so much resembles the M. mucedo and the M. aggregata that in their natural size 'tis almost impossible to distinguish them without glasses

This appears when magnified to consist of a pelucid stem bearing on its summit a downy Globe as in the large figure I did not perceive any seeds.

(129 Mucor mucedo. Sist. veg. fl.

Gray Mould.

This mould is most frequent in Houses, growing on rotten Fruit &c. It abounds at Present upon agaricks of several species that now are in a perishing State in the Room where I am now Writing.

It consists like the rest of a fine pellucid filament bearing a Globular head which bursts like a puff Ball and discharges a dusty Seed.

(484)

Mucor sphaerocephalus not in Hall.

Round-headed Mould.

This Mucor is frequent amongst heaps of putrid weeds of every kind particularly amongst Old litter or on the straw of Wheat when thrown on dung-hills to rot. It appeared to me like a white pellucid agaricks under the Magnifier and I could not discover the seeds, ——

(181)

Clathrus Sphaerocephalus. Hist. 94 f. 1.

Grey brown Clathrus.

Mucor hebenoides.

This grows on old decaying dry beams of wood or stocks of Trees. or old ~~old~~ pales and in Woodyards. it fixes most commonly in some little crevice or chink of the wood where it is safe from the action of the air and will abide many days. — when magnified it appears to consist of an opaque filament at the top of which is placed a ball which bursts like a Lycoperdon & Discharges the seed.

Mucor aggregatus. not in Hall.

Aggregate Mould.

This Mucor I found on the rotten stalks of common Ragwort in Sep.r 1787

Tis at first of a common grey mould colour, after a day or two it changes to a dusky brown and remains for some time like a dry Dawn.

Magnified it appears to consist of a fine pellucid filament bearing globular head consisting of a number of divided and subdivided branches each carrying a small globe on its summit wherein an Oblong seed is contained.

Halifax, Monday, October 9.th 29. 1787.

James Bolton

FINIS

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